

Bicultural News

SHING LADDER IS HANDY
Picked Without Damaging It or
Frees Which Bore It—Applica-
ble to All Orchards.

The scientific picking of fruit re-
quires that the operation should be
done without damaging the tree.
This often occurs when ladders of
ordinary design are thrust into the
branches. The revolving ladder sup-
plied in the accompanying cut
has been invented and patented by a
California orange grower. While the
ladder is applicable to all orchards it is
especially suited for the orange
where the crop is not gathered
until the time as is other fruits, but is
gathered at a number of successive
pickings. A peculiar characteristic of
the orange tree is that it frequently
has on its branches fruit in many dif-
ferent stages of development, all the
way from the bud to the ripe fruit.



Permanent Ladder for Fruit Trees.

The oranges are picked at different
times, the occasion being influenced by
the convenience of the grower and the
condition of the market. There would
be, therefore, more incentive to the
owner to erect permanent supports of
this character among the orange trees
than in an apple orchard, for instance
where the entire crop is removed at
one operation. Then, too, the orange
trees are more fragile than other
trees, and the grower must necessarily
exercise more care. The apparatus
consists of a shaft with one end buried
in the ground near the tree trunk and
extending upright through the tree.
The top is fitted with an arm horizon-
tal with means for securing the top
end of the ladder thereto. This device
may be swung all around the tree so
that every part may be reached and
the fruit picked without disturbing a
leaf.

RED RASPBERRY SPUR BLIGHT

Disease Recognized by Irregular
Brown Spots on New Canes—
It Can Be Controlled.

(By WALTER G. SACKELL, Colorado
Experiment Station.)
Red raspberry spur blight makes its
appearance about the middle of July
and can be recognized by the irregular
brown spots on the new canes. The
fungus which is responsible for the
discoloration invades the tissue
surrounding the buds from which the
fruit spurs arise and either destroys
them outright or prevents their fur-
ther growth and development. The
disease can be controlled satisfactorily
by spraying the young canes with
bordeaux mixture when they are six
to eight inches high and every two
weeks thereafter until the picking sea-
son. The old canes should be re-
moved as soon as the crop has been
gathered, and a final application of the
spray material should be given at that
time. For this work we recommend
an adhesive bordeaux mixture having
a formula 2-2-50 and containing two
pounds of resin fish oil soap to each
50 gallons.

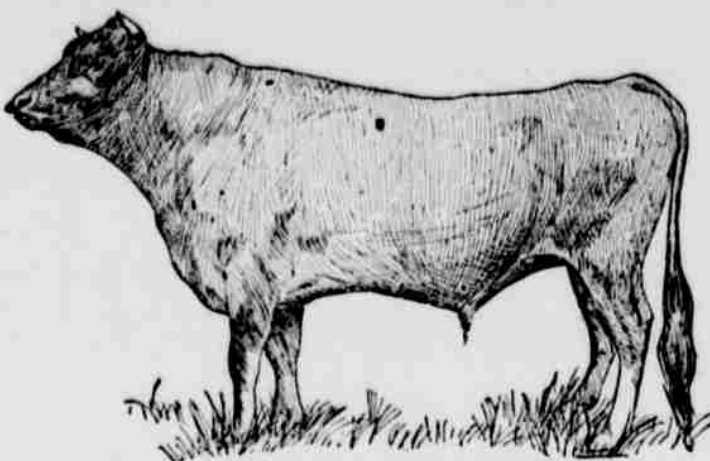
BEEES IN THE FRUIT ORCHARD

Buzzing Little Honey Gatherers Are
True Partners of Orchardist—
Results of Work Plain.

H. W. Collinwood of the Rural New
Yorker, says: "We can easily for-
give the bee his short working days
when we consider the good he does.
There is no question about the debt
fruit growers owe him. People talk
about the wind and other insects in
fertilizing our flowers, but I am con-
fident that any man who will really
take the time and pains to investigate
for himself will see that the bee is
nearly the whole story. I have seen
the certain results of his good work
in a neighbor's orchard. Those bees
broke the trees down just as truly
as though they had climbed on the
trees by the million and pulled at
them. The appearance of those trees
after a few years of bee keeping
would have convinced any fair-mind-
ed man that our little buzzing friends
are true partners of the fruit grow-
ers."

The Orchard Location.
The north side of a hill is the best
location for an orchard, because
changes in temperature are not so
great as elsewhere. On south slopes
the buds start too early in the spring,
cold air descends in hollows and
closed valleys and is likely to kill the
young buds. An orchard near a lake
or large pond is not likely to be in-
jured by frosts, because the water
tends to make the temperatures more
even.

BUTTER MADE PROFITABLE ON THE FARM



Prize-Winning Jersey Bull.

(By R. L. SHUFORD.)
To make butter profitable on the
farm we must first have good cows.
Constitutional vigor in a dairy cow is
something we cannot pour into an an-
imal with a bottle; it has to be bred
and fed into her.

First, breed from nothing but strict-
ly healthy animals. After we have
healthy cows we should know their
capacity. The value of the dairy cow
depends upon her capacity to produce
butter and milk at a profit. So the
first thing we ought to do is to use the
scales and the Babcock test and find
out whether old Brindle is paying or
not. It is not enough to know that a
cow gives a pailful of milk when she
is fresh; we must know what she
produces in a year. If we were dairy-
ing for fun it might be all right not
to know these things, but for business
we must use business methods.

To get the most profit out of butter
on the farm it is necessary to do it in



Large Milk Producer.

a co-operative way. Get several of
your neighbors interested. This is
particularly necessary when the mar-
ket is not convenient and the product
has to be shipped, as it is rather
expensive to ship a small amount of
milk, which is very necessary to do in
order to get the best price. By com-
bining the shipments the cost can be
very much reduced.

By the use of the separator and the
proper handling of the cream there is
no reason why we cannot make as
good or even better butter on the

farm than the creameries. If we try
to learn and have conditions right we
can be sure to turn out the best prod-
uct. A good quality of butter will
greatly increase consumption. When
only inferior butter is on the market
people use little of it. I was once told
by one of my customers that the only
objection he had to my butter was
that it took too much of it, that he
used double the amount that he did
of cheap butter.

Co-operation with your neighbors
will also greatly help in breeding up
better dairy cattle. By co-operating
we can buy the best sires and change
our breeding without so much ex-
pense. I think every dairyman, it
matters not how small his business,
should make an effort to breed reg-
istered stock, as it does not cost any
more to raise them, and when he has
a surplus there is so much more
profit in what he sells.

One among the most noted Jersey
breeders in America is a man who
only keeps eighteen to twenty cows.
He has bred and developed many of
the very largest producers. On the
island of Jersey the breed has been
developed by small dairymen through
co-operation. If the average farmer
could get rid of his prejudices and
false notions about registered stock
and stop saying, "They say grades
are worth about as much for business
as registered stock," he would put
himself far along on the road toward
the improvement of his cows and the
big increase in their earnings. They
seem to stick to the idea that the
haphazard cow is really better and
more profitable for them than a cow
born of an improved sire and dam.
The same low grade of judgment pre-
vails upon the subject of feeding.
Many people think they cannot afford
to feed their cows well. It is true
that no man can afford to buy feed, or
raise it either, for poor cows, but it
is certainly true that no man can af-
ford not to feed a good cow the right
food and all she will eat and digest.

INJURY BY CORNSTALK BORER

One of Reasons Why Corn Stubble
Should Not Be Permitted to Stand
in Field Undisturbed.

(By A. F. CONRAD, Clemson Agricul-
tural College.)
The cornstalk borer is one of the
reasons why corn stubble should not
be allowed to stand in the field all
winter undisturbed. This insect is one
of the most notorious corn pests of
the South. Without cutting the stalks
the evidence of its work may be seen
in every cornfield at the time of har-
vesting by the holes that may occur
on any portion of the stalk. These
holes vary largely in number.

The point to be remembered in the
life history stages and habits of this
insect is its habit of remaining as a
larva in the base of corn stubble be-
low the ground during winter. Here,
therefore, is a chance for those farm-
ers who are friends of this species to
do it a great favor by allowing the
corn stubble to stand undisturbed in
their fields during fall and winter. De-
stroying corn stubble is not very easy,
except on modern farms where there
is sufficient horse power and the stub-
bles can be turned under thoroughly.

Turning under corn stubble is of
great help in reducing the cornstalk
borer for the next season. Where thor-
ough turning cannot be practiced, there
are other methods, such as "busting"
out the stubble and hauling it to the
compost heap for rotting. After the
corn is gathered the stalks, stubble and
everything else may be buried out,
raked in heaps and after a few weeks
for drying, burned.

In experimental work a very large
percentage of larvae was destroyed
during winter where the stubble was
plowed out and left exposed to the
weather. It can readily be seen that
when these methods are practiced by
farmers only here and there it does
not help the situation very much. The
control of the cornstalk borer depends
on the co-operative action of the farm-
ers of a community.

Save Hairy Vetch Seed.

Farmers who are growing hairy
vetch this year are cautioned by the
agricultural department to save their
seed if they expect to continue grow-
ing this valuable crop. The greater
part of the seed has been imported
from Russia and Germany, and, owing
to war conditions, the supply will
be necessarily limited, and bring a
very high price, as it has in the past.
This will be another opportunity for
the American farmer to demonstrate
his independence of foreign conditions
as affecting his business.

SILAGE FOR YEARLING MULES

In Experiment at Missouri Station no
Ill Results Were Noticed—Test
at Other Stations.

Ten yearling mules, weighing ap-
proximately 650 pounds each, were fed
by the Missouri experiment station,
for 90 days on an average daily ration
of 6.5 pounds of ear corn, 8.6 pounds
of mixed hay, and 4 pounds of corn
silage. The mules made a gain of only
4.8 pounds, during the period. No ill
results were seen from the use of the
silage but the mules did not consume
large quantities of it. This it is
thought may have been due to the
fact that the silage was made from
rather immature corn.

Successful experiments in feeding sil-
age to horses and mules, conducted
by the North Carolina and Pennsylv-
ania stations have been reported to
the department of agriculture. It is
advised that corn silage should always
be fed in combination with other feeds
and that under no circumstances
should spoiled silage, either moldy or
rotten, be fed to horses and mules.

SELECTION OF POTATO SEED

Determining Factor in Production of
Maximum Crop—Serious Losses
Sustained Through Mixtures.

(1) Good seed is a determining
factor in the production of maximum
crops of potatoes.

(2) Good seed may be obtained by
the tuber-unit and hill-selection meth-
ods of selection through the elimina-
tion of unproductive and weak plants.
These methods are explained in Farm-
ers' Bulletin 533, "Good Seed Potatoes
and How to Produce Them."

(3) Like produces like. If tubers
from unproductive or weak plants
are used, a similar harvest will be
reaped.

(4) All tubers showing marked dis-
coloration of the flesh should be re-
jected.

(5) Purity of seed stock is an es-
sential quality of good seed. Serious
losses are sustained by the grower
through mixtures.

Watch These Weeds.

Johnson grass, bindweed, wild mu-
stard and other bad weeds should not
be given a chance to grow and pro-
duce seeds. Watch the corners of the
fences, the walks and other places
where they are apt to be overlooked.

Cow Easily Affected.

The true dairy cow is easily affect-
ed by unfavorable conditions. It pays
in hard cash to keep conditions right

That Knife-Like Pain

Have you a lame back, aching day
and night? Do you feel sharp pains
after stooping? Are the kidneys
sore? Is their action irregular? Do
you have headaches, backaches,
rheumatic pains, feel tired, nerv-
ous, all worn-out? Use Doan's Kid-
ney Pills—the medicine recom-
mended by so many people in this
locality. Read the experience that
follows:

An Oklahoma Case

C. L. Cutler, E.
Main, St. Watonga,
Okla., says: "I had
kidney and bladder
trouble for years and
was laid up for
weeks. My back was
so lame and painful
at times that I could
hardly move and I
had almost given up
hope of being cured.
When I heard of
Doan's Kidney Pills,
they restored me to
good health and dur-
ing the past few
years I haven't had
a sign of the old trouble."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is
right the stomach and bowels are right.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
gently but firmly com-
pel a lazy liver to
do its duty.

Cures Con-
stipation, In-
digestion, Sick
Headache,
and Distress After Eating.
SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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Books and Bangs.

John Kendrick Banks, author of "A
Houseboat on the Styx," and "Coffee
and Repartee," who is spending the
summer at his camp in Maine, said in
an interview last week: "People
should own and read books just as
they should seek friendships, and try
to understand their friends. A book
that one has come to know, and to
love, is one of the truest of friends.
In my library in Maine are not many
books, but none the less Lincoln walks
there with me; Emerson is my friend;
Balzac and Dumas are permanent
dwellers at my side; I frolic with
Mark Twain there; I travel with O.
Henry, and I play boyish tricks with
Aldrich and Perrot; I fence with Mon-
taigne, and the great spirits of 'The
Spectator.'"

It has been discovered that our sys-
tem of education makes children wiser
than their parents. But the children
are no wiser than their parents were
at their age.

It was a Kansas woman, of course,
who traded the family refrigerator for
a pair of roller skates. A Kansas man
would have dickered for a different
kind of skate.

If there is anything more misleading
than the average guaranty, we would
gladly give you a nickel to see a mov-
ing picture of it.

GINGERBREAD OF OLD DAYS

Was a Luxury That Filled an "Aching
Void" in the Down
East Boy.

What memories this reference to the
five-cent ginger cake of commerce will
arouse in the minds of men approach-
ing or past middle age who passed
their boyhood in the country!

At all public gatherings where con-
cessions were given for the serving of
refreshments it was the chief feature
in the order of the day down to a
period of much later than half a cen-
tury ago. And then it seems to have
disappeared, suddenly and mysteri-
ously, after the manner of the disap-
pearance of the bootjack and the pas-
senger pigeon, and like them probably
never to return.

Who among us whose hair has grown
thin atop or disappeared altogether
cannot recall the bill of fare of the
refreshment vendors in those earlier
and simpler days at fairs, town meet-
ings and Fourth of July celebrations?
The assortment was not elaborate, but
it was filling and satisfying, and one
got a good deal for his money, says
the Biddeford (Me.) Daily Journal.

Most conspicuously displayed were
those ginger cakes, everywhere lo-
cally known as "baker's gingerbread,"
to distinguish it from homemade gin-
gerbread, which lacked the delicate
color, the spicy fragrance, the work-
manlike finish and pleasing regularity
of the imported article. Then there
were coffee served in big mugs; crack-
ers and cheese, baked beans and
brown bread, not infrequently home-
made doughnuts, and always raw oys-
ters.

The gingerbread and the oysters
were the things that took with the
crowd; for only on such occasions
were these viands readily attainable.
What country boy has not watched
some older person order a saucer of
raw oysters, cover them with vinegar
and cayenne pepper and then absorb
them as to the manner born, with-
out admiring the grace and nonchal-
ance with which the trick was done
and wishing for the time to come
when he might venture to give such
an exhibition?

His consolation lay in a "sheet" of
that famous baker's gingerbread, and
if he was particularly well fixed finan-
cially, a piece of cheese to go with
it. Those were, indeed, happy days,
when a piece of gingerbread and a
hunk of cheese at a total expense of
six cents, would fill an aching void
which in these degenerate days is
hardly satisfied with a six-course din-
ner.

It may be assumed that the men
who made that famous gingerbread
are not all dead. Here and there
throughout the country there must be
several survivors who retired for well-
earned rest after long service in the
best interests of hungry humanity.
This being the case, it is barely pos-
sible that the recipe for those ginger
cakes is not irretrievably lost.

Another Little Bedtime Story.

"Good gracious!" cried Peter Rab-
bit, "what is the cause of that uproar
going on up in the air? There! That
was the S. O. S. call! Somebody must
be in trouble, and—"

"Oh, that is old Doc Stork," replied
Sammy Jay. "He is carrying twins to
the wildest house, and the dear lit-
tle strangers do not wish to go."—
Kansas City Star.

On the whole, it is better for the
small boy to soil his fingers with mam-
ma's jam than to have them blown off
by the cannon cracker.

If a young man has money to burn
it is easy to induce some girl to
strike a match.

The best throw one can make with
dice is to throw them away.

MOTHER OF SCHOOL GIRL

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound Re-
stored Her Daugh-
ter's Health.

Plover, Iowa.—"From a small child
my 13 year old daughter had female



weakness. I spoke
to three doctors
about it and they did
not help her any.
Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound
had been of great
benefit to me, so I
decided to have her
give it a trial. She
has taken five bot-
tles of the Vegeta-
ble Compound ac-
cording to directions on the bottle and
she is cured of this trouble. She was
all run down when she started taking
the Compound and her periods did not
come right. She was so poorly and
weak that I often had to help her dress
herself, but now she is regular and is
growing strong and healthy."—Mrs.
MARTIN HELVIG, Plover, Iowa.

Hundreds of such letters expressing
gratitude for the good Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound has accom-
plished are constantly being received,
proving the reliability of this grand old
remedy.

If you are ill do not drag along and
continue to suffer day in and day out but
at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-
table Compound, a woman's remedy for
woman's ills.

If you want special advice write to
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confi-
dential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will
be opened, read and answered by a
woman and held in strict confidence.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
by Carter's Blacking Pills. Low-
ground, fresh, reliable, preferred by
Western stockmen, because they
prevent where other remedies fail.
Write for booklet and testimonials.
15-cent package. Blacking Pills, 4.50
50-cent package. Blacking Pills, 4.50
Use any liniment, but Cutler's best.
The superiority of Cutler's products is due to over 12
years of specializing in valueless and serious ills.
Send an Cutler's Blacking Pills, order direct.
The Cutler Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.

The Bonnie Conductor Lassie.
Edinburgh, Scotland, has two dozen
women street car conductors who are
a thorough success in the new line of
work. Other tramways are already
recruiting girls and training them to
be conductors. It is said that girls
working in the English cartridge fac-
tories are so fired with patriotism
that some of them work thirty hours
in a stretch without any rest. Miss
Elizabeth Lister has been appointed a
stationmaster in South Wales, the first
woman to act in that capacity. In
the north of England and in Scotland
and Wales the men workers are being
supplanted in the fields by women,
who can be seen following the bar-
row or digging and hoeing.

Small Comfort.

Asker—He calls me a donkey!
Should I challenge him?
Tellit—You might—to prove it!

Sympathetic Turn.

"The first time Cholly took his auto
out it turned turtle."
"No wonder; he's such a lobster."

The United States produces more
tale and soapstone than all of the rest
of the world combined.

The chap who suspects his neigh-
bor is not above suspicion.

It doesn't look as if the fool killer
will ever be able to take a vacation.

Food for the Business Trenches

It takes the highest type of nerve
and endurance to stand the strain at
the battle front of modern business.

Many fail. And often the cause
is primarily a physical one—improper
food—malnutrition. It is a fact that
much of the ordinary food is lacking
in certain elements—the mineral salts
—which are essential to right building
of muscle, brain and nerve tissue.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

made of whole wheat and barley, contains
these priceless nerve- and brain-building
elements in highest degree.

Grape-Nuts food is easy to digest—nourishing—economical—delicious, and
as a part of the menu of modern business men and women helps wonderfully
in building up the system for strenuous demands—and keeping it there.

"There's a Reason" for GRAPE-NUTS

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

